

Indiana

Narcotic Treatment Program Report

2001

Division of Mental Health and Addiction

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2001 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

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Overview of Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs

In calendar year 2001, there were 12 Narcotic Treatment Programs (methadone providers) certified by the Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) in operations in Indiana. Of these 12 providers, 2 were not-for-profit programs and the other 10 providers were private, for-profit programs. It should be noted that one program, Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc., closed its doors effective July 1, 2000. Because addiction services programs operated by the federal government are exempt from state certification requirements, the Veterans Administration program is not under DMHA jurisdiction and no data from this program was included in this report.

During calendar year 2001 a **total of 6,809 patients** were enrolled in the 12 narcotic treatment programs. Each patient was treated with methadone or with levo-alpha-acetylmethadol hydrochloride (LAAM). Of these, 4,694 patients (68.94%) were in treatment continuously from their initial date of admission until December 31, 2001. Additional 217 patients statewide (3.19%) transferred from one treatment program to another and thus also appear to have continued their treatment, just over one-fifth (20.78%) of the patients were in treatment 90 days or less, and almost one-third (29.68%) were in treatment between 90 days and one year. However, the length of time spent in treatment must be considered with the following three observations in mind: (1) the drop-out rate and retention rate of patients; (2) the levels of rehabilitation; and (3) the discussion about patients who were no longer on methadone (or LAAM).

There was an increase of 1,327 patients (24.2%) in 2001 over the level of 2000. From 1998 to 2001 the total number of patients per year has increased by 3,105 (83.8%). It was interesting to see that even though the number of patients in 2001 increased the percentages for patients in treatment less than 90 days and those in treatment between 90 days and 1 year showed slight declines. Furthermore, the percentage of patients transferring declined from 4.74% to 3.19%, a decrease of 67.3%. The table below provides a short comparison between the 2000, the 1999 and 1998 Reports.

Table 1

	2001	2001	2000	2000	1999	1999	1998	1998
Total # of patients per calendar year	6,809		5,482		4,529		3,704	
Each year's increase in # of patients compared to previous year (2000 – 1998)	1,327 vs 2000		953 vs 1999		825 vs 1998		Baseline	
Each year's % increase compared to previous year (2000 – 1998)		24.2%		21.0%		22.3%		Baseline
# of patients continuously in treatment	4,694	68.94%	3,710	67.68%	3,000	66.24%	2,427	65.52%
# of patients who transferred between treatment centers	217	3.19%	260	4.74%	187	4.13%	185	4.95%
Patients in treatment 90 days or less	1,415	20.78%	1,147	20.92%	1,007	22.2%	904	24.4%
Patients in treatment between 90 days and 1 year	2,021	29.68%	1,698	30.97%	1,495	33.0%	1,196	32.3%

The standing fees are \$35.00 and \$40.00 per week at the two public, not-for-profit, programs and range from \$70.00 – \$85.00 per week at the private, for-profit, programs. For the purpose of this report it was decided to determine the direct costs of treatment to the patients, the amounts that patients paid out-of-pocket. Patients paid an average of \$2,174.67 during 2001.

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Overview of Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs Cont.

Nine Rehabilitation Indicators for a patient undergoing narcotic treatment were established for the 1998 report. They were retained for this and the two other previous years' reports. This was to maintain the consistency of reported information from one year to the next. These indicators were formulated from those areas for which assessments are done at intake, compounds that are tested for during urine drug screens, and indicators reviewed to evaluate a patient's readiness for unsupervised "take-home" medication. In addition, four levels of rehabilitation were assigned to each indicator. Since rehabilitation is an on-going process, the rates were designed to form a spectrum for each indicator, ranging from no reduction or improvement to significant reduction or improvement. The first six indicators showed that there was significant improvement for at least 22.6% of the patients and for two of the other three indicators the rate was over 15.0%.

The last three indicators are long-term areas of rehabilitation. As such, the rates of improvement may be slower. Nevertheless, "improved family relationships" was the indicator with the highest percentage for "moderate" improvement (30.9%). When combined with the "significant" rate of improvement (16.3%) the resultant 46.2% was just 4.6% below the range of rates for the first 6 indicators, when combining their respective percentages for these two levels of improvement.

Methadone and LAAM are prescribed medications that are used in the treatment of heroin addiction. To answer the question of how many patients are addicted to methadone at the beginning of treatment, it requires programs to look at all the patients' initial drug screens to see if they tested positive for methadone/LAAM and were not already in treatment somewhere. This would constitute an illegal use of methadone. Based on information supplied by the treatment programs no patient has tested positive for illegal use of methadone. Therefore, the answer would be zero percent of 6,809 patients in 2001.

The patients who continued in treatment past December 31, 2001, as well as those that dropped out or transferred to another treatment program were eliminated from any rehabilitation discussion below. The question regarding the number of rehabilitated patients who were no longer on methadone necessitated setting two parameters: the number of patients who (1) Have been **rehabilitated and** (2) who are **no longer on methadone** (or LAAM). During 2001 calendar year **100 patients (1.47%) statewide** successfully completed treatment, voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM). In addition, **144 patients (2.11%)** statewide were involuntarily detoxed and **94 patients (1.38%)** did not complete treatment but also voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM). Over all, 338 patients (4.96%) were no longer on methadone (or LAAM). Over the past four years the total number of patients coming off medication has increased from 203 (1998) to 338 (2001) but the percentage has fluctuated between 4.1% (2000) and 6.14% (1999) with the current year at 4.96%.

Table 2

Patients who came off of methadone or LAAM during calendar years								
	2001		2000		1999		1998	
Total number of patients	6,809		5,482		4,529		3,704	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Completed treatment and voluntarily withdrew	100	1.47	66	1.2	81	1.79	58	1.57
Involuntarily detoxed	144	2.11	87	1.6	119	2.63	97	2.62
Treatment not completed but voluntarily withdrew	94	1.38	73	1.3	78	1.72	48	1.30
Totals	338	4.96	226	4.1	278	6.14	203	5.49

None of the twelve (12) narcotic treatment programs indicated that they had a waiting list in 2001. The treatment programs add to their staff when patient loads indicate need and they extend treatment to all patients who present themselves. Thus, no waiting lists have existed for several years nor are any anticipated in the near future.

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Overview of Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs

Finally, the Division was asked to establish a central registry to receive patient information from the treatment programs and insure that the information provided would not reveal the specific identity of a patient. For the 1998 report, the Division established a unique identifier format from an existing database, which was found to be suitable for establishing the basis of a central registry. This accomplished three things. First, it enabled treatment centers to maintain their patient's anonymity. Second, it provided a format that was compatible to that currently existing in the agencies of the two public treatment centers and within the Division itself. Finally, it enabled the Division to easily identify if there were any multiple admissions, (a patient being treated by more than one treatment program at the same time), within the state. The central registry continues to be maintained by the Division.

2001 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

I. The Number of Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs

In calendar year 2001, there were 12 Narcotic Treatment Programs (methadone providers) certified by the Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) operating in Indiana.

Two (2) of the twelve (12) are public, not-for-profit programs: **Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**, Gary and **Health & Hospital Corp. of Marion Co., Indiana, d/b/a Midtown Community Mental Health Center**, Indianapolis. The other ten (10) providers are all private, for-profit programs.

Five for-profit programs are under the same "ownership": **East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.**, Lawrenceburg; **Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.**, Evansville; **Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.**, Indianapolis; **Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.**, Richmond; and **Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.**, Jeffersonville.

Complete listing is below in alphabetical order:

1. Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.	Fort Wayne, 46805
1. Discovery House, Inc.	Gary, 46408
3. East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	Lawrenceburg, 47025
4. Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc. ** (New Life Treatment Center)	Gary, 46402
5. Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	Evansville, 47710
6. Health & Hospital Corp. of Marion Co., Indiana, d/b/a Midtown CMHC ** (Midtown Narcotic Treatment Program)	Indianapolis, 46204
7. Holliday Health Care, P.C.	Gary, 46403
8. Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	Indianapolis, 46205
9. Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center	Gary, 46403
10. Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	Richmond, 47374
11. Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	Jeffersonville, 47130
12. Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. d/b/a Victory Clinic	South Bend, 46619
13. Richard L. Roudebush Medical Center (Veterans Administration) ***	Indianapolis, 46202

** Public clinics

*** Because addiction services programs operated by the federal government are exempt from state certification requirements this treatment program is not under DMH jurisdiction. However, it is mentioned here so that the report lists all programs in operation in Indiana. No information from this program was requested or received.

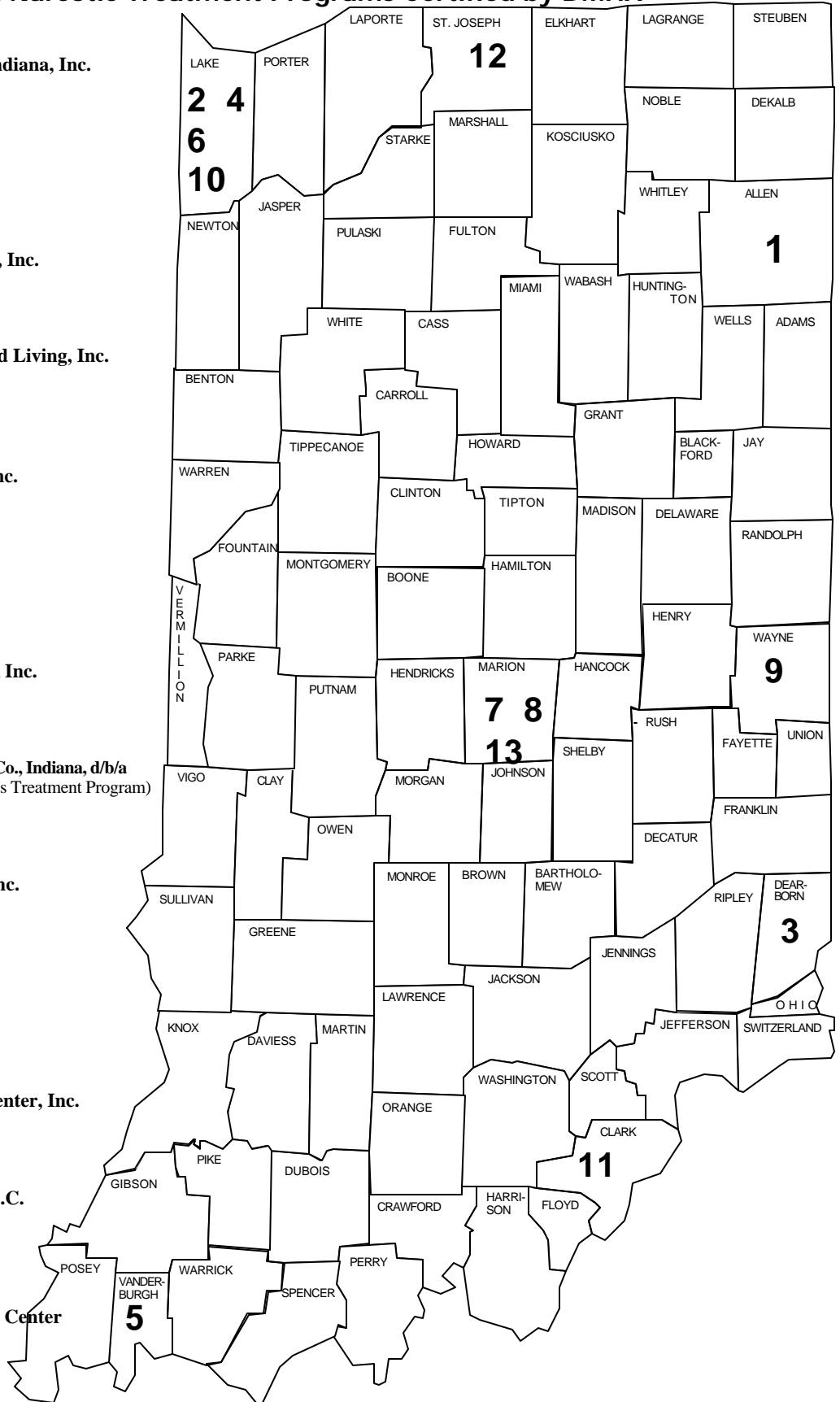
The attached map on the next page will show the location and distribution of the treatment programs throughout Indiana.

NOTE: From this point forth all data will pertain only to the 12 narcotic treatment programs that were certified by the Division of Mental Health and Addiction during CY2001.

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FAMILY AND SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION/ DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION Indiana Narcotic Treatment Programs Certified by DMHA

1. **Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.**
Vickie Stephenson
260-420-6010
2. **Discovery House, Inc.**
Walter Filmore
219-985-8144
3. **East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.**
Dave Wilkerson
812-537-1668
4. **Edgewater Systems for Balanced Living, Inc.**
(New Life Treatment Center)
Myrtle Davis
219-881-2473
5. **Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.**
Jim Ward
812-424-0223
6. **Holliday Health Care, P.C.**
Alfonso D. Holliday, II, MD
219-938-2266
7. **Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.**
Algernon Alexander
317-475-9066
8. **Health & Hospital Corp. of Marion Co., Indiana, d/b/a
Midtown CMHC** (Midtown Narcotics Treatment Program)
Dean L. Babcock
317-630-8800
9. **Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.**
Thomas Locke
765-962-8843
10. **Metro Treatment of Gary, LP,**
d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center
Greg Harding
219-938-4651
11. **Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.**
Vickie L. Hanke
812-283-4844
12. **Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C.**
d/b/a Victory Clinic
David P. Blankenship
574-233-1524
13. **Richard L. Roudebush Medical Center**
** Veterans Administration **
Cheryl Petty
317-554-0000, Ext. 5743



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II. The Number of Patients on Methadone (or LAAM)

During calendar year 2001 a **total of 6,809 patients** were enrolled in the 12 narcotic treatment programs. Of these, 4,694 patients (68.94%) were in treatment continuously from their initial enrollment until December 31, 2001. An additional 217 (3.19%) transferred from one treatment program to another and thus also appear to have continued their treatment.

Not all patients were treated with methadone alone. Of the total number of patients, 6,766 (99.37%) were treated only with methadone, 2 (0.03%) were treated only with LAAM (levo-alpha-acetylmethadol hydrochloride) and 41 (0.60%) were treated by alternating between Methadone and LAAM. However, as patients, depending on their need, can easily switch between methadone and LAAM (in those programs approved to administer both) the data will reflect all patients in treatment and not distinguish between those treated with methadone or LAAM.

Table 3

Name of Narcotic Treatment Program		# of Patients	% of Total
1.	Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc., Fort Wayne	294	4.32
2.	Discovery House, Inc., Gary	200	2.94
3.	East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc., Lawrenceburg	1,956	28.73
4.	Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc., Gary **	320	4.70
5.	Evansville Treatment Center, Inc., Evansville	325	4.77
6.	H & H C of Marion Co., Indiana, d/b/a Midtown CMHC, Indianapolis**	448	6.58
7.	Holliday Health Care, P.C., Gary	1	0.001
8.	Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc., Indianapolis	940	13.81
9.	Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center, Gary	302	4.44
10.	Richmond Treatment Center, Inc., Richmond	661	9.71
11.	Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc., Jeffersonville	1,214	17.83
12.	Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. d/b/a Victory Clinic, South Bend	148	2.17
Totals		6,809	100%

(** public clinics)

Per the figures in the above table, the two public clinics enrolled 768 patients (11.3%) in 2001. This amounted to increases of: 51 patients (7.1%) over the 2000 level, 69 patients (9.8%) over the 1999 level and of 9 patients (1.2%) over the 1998 level. The ten for-profit clinics enrolled 6,041 (88.7%) patients. This was an increase of: 1,276 patients (26.8%) over the 2000 level, 2,211 patients (57.7%) over the 1999 level and 3,096 patients (105.1%) over the 1998 levels. In 2001, of the 6,401 patients enrolled in for-profit treatment programs, 5,096 patients were enrolled in five clinics, under one "ownership group". This represents 84.4% of all the for-profit enrollments and 74.8% of all patients enrolled in 2001. Compared to the entire state's enrollments for each calendar year, this "ownership group" enrolled 72.4% (3,968 patients) in 2000, 70.3% (3,184 patients) in 1999 and 67.6% (2,504 patients) in 1998.

In 2001, there was an increase of 1,327 enrolled patients (24.2% increase) over the previous year. Each gender increased in numbers reflecting no change in the ratio of males (61.7%) to females (38.3%) from 2000 to 2001. Both male and female enrollments increased by 24.2%.

Table 4

Calendar Year	Males		Females	
	Total number and % of total	Increase over previous year	Total number and % of total	Increase over previous year
2001	4,203	819	2,606	508
2001	61.72%	24.20%	38.28%	24.21%
2000	3,384	521	2,098	432
2000	61.73%	18.20%	38.27%	25.93%
1999	2,863	528	1,666	297
1999	63.21%	22.61%	36.78%	21.69
1998	2,335	Base	1,369	Base
1998	63.04%	Base	36.96%	Base

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II. The Number of Patients on Methadone (or LAAM)

3,757 patients (55.18%) lived in Indiana and 3,052 (44.82%) patients lived out of state. Over the four year period there has been a steady increase in the number and percentage of patients being treated from out of state, especially from Kentucky and Ohio. However it is interesting to note that the ranking of the states, both in numbers and percentages of patients, has remained the same. Further breakdown by states is as follows:

Table 5

State	2001		2000		1999		1998	
	# Patients	% Patients	# Patients	% Patients	# Patients	% Patients	# Patients	% Patients
IN	3,757	55.18%	3,136	57.21%	2,759	60.9%	2,315	62.5%
KY	1,643	24.13%	1,315	23.99%	1,021	22.5%	774	20.9%
OH	1,322	19.42%	953	17.31%	677	14.9%	549	14.8%
MI	48	0.70%	37	0.67%	30	0.7%	26	0.7%
IL	27	0.39%	27	0.49%	27	0.6%	26	0.7%
W V	10	0.15%	10	0.18%	12	0.3%	12	0.3%
Others	2	0.03%	4	0.08%	3	0.1%	2	0.1%

The table below shows the total number of patients treated broken down into the ethnic groups:

Table 6

Calendar Year	White	Black African /American	Hispanic/ Latino	Other	American Indian	Multi-racial	Asian / Pacific Islander	Alaskan Native	Total
2001	6,026	657	82	12	14	13	2	3	6,809
2001	88.50%	9.65%	1.20%	0.18%	0.21%	0.19%	0.03%	0.04%	100%
2000	4,710	664	82	9	7	6	3	1	5,482
2000	85.92%	12.11%	1.50%	0.16%	0.13%	0.11%	0.05%	0.02%	100%
1999	3,773	660	78	9	5	2	1	1	4,529
1999	83.32%	14.58%	1.72%	0.20%	0.11%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	100%
1998	2,973	651	N/A	57	6	13	4	0	3,704
1998	80.26%	17.58%	N/A	1.54%	.16%	.35%	.11%	0.0%	100%

The ethnic group "Hispanic / Latino" was not reported individually in 1998. The preexisting format, used so that this new database would interface with existing programming in the Division, was updated so that this category now appears in the 1999 through 2001 reports. This ethnic group comprised 1.2%, 1.5% and 1.7% of the total patients in years 2001, 2000, and 1999 respectively. As there were declines in 1999 in the "Other" ethnic group category, it seems safe to say that the Hispanic/Latino ethnic group was included in this category in the 1998 report.

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III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM)

During calendar year 2001, patients were sorted into seven categories. As most patients have initial problems with commitment to and attendance at treatment programs, more categories were established for the first three years. The following length-of-time categories were created: less than 90 days (<90); 90 days to 1 year (90-1y); over 1 year to 2 years (1-2y); over 2 years to 3 years (2-3y); over 3 years to 6 years (3-6y); over six years to 10 years (6-10y); and over 10 years (>10y).

Table 7

PROGRAM	< 90	90-1y	1-2y	2-3y	3-6y	6-10y	> 10y	Tot. #
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	66	89	49	44	44	1	1	294
Discovery House, Inc.	59	71	36	19	14	1	0	200
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	437	612	417	226	226	36	2	1,956
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	60	74	41	30	50	56	9	320
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	49	59	63	55	61	36	2	325
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., d/b/a Midtown CMHC**	64	103	77	41	80	40	43	448
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	158	227	187	109	173	85	1	940
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center	99	129	51	21	2	0	0	302
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	161	248	120	57	65	10	0	661
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	234	382	261	114	136	84	3	1,214
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. d/b/a Victory Clinic	28	27	24	17	51	1	0	148
2001 Statewide total patients per category	1,415	2,021	1,326	733	902	350	62	6,809
2001 Statewide total percentages per category	20.78	29.68	19.47	10.77	13.25	5.14	0.91	100%
2000 Statewide total patients per category	1,147	1,699	1,074	584	717	214	47	5,482
2000 Statewide total percentages per category	20.9	31.0	19.6	10.7	13.1	3.9	0.90	100%
1999 Statewide total patients per category	1,007	1,495	815	388	625	159	40	4,529
1999 Statewide total percentages per category	22.2	33.0	18.0	8.6	13.8	3.5	0.9	100%
1998 Statewide total patients per category	904	1,196	576	413	482	108	25	3,704
1998 Statewide total percentages per category	24.41	32.29	15.55	11.15	13.00	2.90	0.07	100%

(** public clinics)

From the above it is evident that patients have started to be enrolled for longer periods of time. Just over one-fifth (20.78%) of the patients statewide were enrolled 90 days or less and less than one-third (29.68%) were in treatment between 90 days and one year. Thus just over one-half (50.46%) of all patients statewide were in treatment less than one year and 69.93% were in treatment less than two years by the end of 2001. The median for length of time in treatment remained between 91 days to 1 year. This has decreased from the initial levels of 1998 where almost one quarter (24.41%) of patients were in treatment 90 days or less and almost one-third (32.29%) were in treatment between 90 days and one year. This means that in 1998, 56.7% of all patients were in treatment less than one year and 72.25% less than two years. However, the length of time spent in treatment must be considered with the following three observations in mind: (1) the drop-out rate and retention rate of patients, discussed at the end of this section on pages 10-12; (2) the levels of rehabilitation, discussed in Section V, pages 15-17 and; (3) the discussion about patients no longer on methadone (or LAAM) in Section VII, pages 19-22.

2001 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM)

Of the 6,809 patients in treatment, 4,694 (68.94%) stayed in treatment all year, or continuously from their date of enrollment during the year.

The following table shows the distribution of patients' length of time in treatment on a percentage basis for each treatment program.

Table 8

PROGRAM	< 90	90-1y	1-2y	2-3y	3-6y	6-10y	> 10y
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	22.4	30.3	16.7	15.0	15.0	0.3	0.3
Discovery House, Inc.	29.5	35.5	18.0	9.5	7.0	.5	0
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	22.3	31.3	21.3	11.6	11.6	1.8	0.1
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	18.8	23.1	12.8	9.4	15.6	17.5	2.8
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	15.1	18.1	19.4	16.9	18.8	11.1	0.6
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., d/b/a Midtown CMHC**	14.3	23.0	17.2	9.2	17.8	8.9	9.6
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	16.8	24.1	19.9	11.6	18.5	9.0	0.1
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center	32.8	42.7	16.9	6.9	.7	0	0
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	24.4	37.5	18.2	8.6	9.8	1.5	0
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	19.3	31.5	21.5	9.4	11.2	6.9	0.2
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. d/b/a Victory Clinic	18.9	18.2	16.2	11.5	34.5	0.7	0
Statewide total percentages 2001	20.8	29.7	19.5	10.8	13.2	5.1	0.9
Statewide % for 2000	20.9	31.0	19.6	10.7	13.1	3.9	0.9
Statewide % for 1999	22.2	33.0	18.0	8.6	13.8	3.5	0.9
Statewide % for 1998	24.4	32.9	15.6	11.2	13.0	2.9	0.7

(** public clinics)

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III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM)

Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center opened in 1999, enrolling its first patient March 30, 1999. 2001 was its second full year of operation. Though it still has the highest (75.5%) percentage of patients in treatment for less than one year this rate is 6.7% less than last year's rate of 82.2% and was reflected by increases in the rates for clients in treatment from 2-3 years and 3-6 years.

Fort Wayne Treatment Center, Inc., was closed effective July 1, 2000. It was open for only six months of CY2000 and reported serving only 31 patients. Most of those patients were able to transfer to **Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.**, also located in Fort Wayne, and became a part of this agency's data reported for part of 2000 and all of 2001.

The percentages per length of time category appear pretty consistent, within 0.2% to 4% of each other, over the past four years. Even the older and more established treatment programs continue to have a large percentage of patients in treatment less than 2 years. This appears to be due in part to the high tendency of recidivism, personal problems, transportation problems or other hurdles to overcome. Some short term patients attended more than one treatment center, (leaving gaps in treatment), these patients did not transfer but dropped out and re-enrolled at another center, and were counted more than once during the year. Also, a number of these short-term patients were at the same treatment program more than once during the year. However, the latter were only counted once and their combined length of treatment appeared in one of the categories above.

This seems to be supported by the drop-out rate data for patients, those who did not complete treatment or were not detoxed. A table showing drop-out rates per treatment center is below.

Table 9

PROGRAM NAME	Total # of patients	# of patients who dropped out	% of patients who dropped out 2001	% of patients who dropped out 2000	% of patients who dropped out 1999	% of patients who dropped out 1998
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	294	66	22.5	31.9	32.8	38.3
Discovery House, Inc.	200	51	25.5	17.0	40.2	34.0
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,956	448	22.9	22.3	19.8	22.8
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	320	34	10.6	11.2	11.7	15.0
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	325	70	21.5	22.0	22.6	25.4
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., d/b/a Midtown CMHC**	448	53	11.8	16.1	14.6	18.4
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	940	204	21.7	20.7	22.8	27.6
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center	302	106	35.1	47.2	37.9	N/A
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	661	193	29.2	30.8	32.2	56.1
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,214	290	23.9	23.1	21.8	17.0
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C., d/b/a Victory Clinic	148	18	12.2	21.6	16.7	24.3
Statewide total and percentage	6,809	1,533	22.5	22.9	22.6	24.0

(** public clinics)

2001 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM)

Table 10 below demonstrates the distribution of all patients who dropped out from each treatment center, according to length of time in treatment, and compares them with the statewide totals.

Table 10

PROGRAM NAME	Length of time in treatment for patients who dropped out													
	< 90 days		90 – 1 y-		1 – 2 y		2 – 3 y		3 – 6 y		6-10 y		>10 y	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	31	47.0	20	30.3	8	12.1	4	6.1	3	4.5	0	0	0	0
Discovery House, Inc.	29	56.9	14	27.4	7	13.7	1	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	175	39.0	157	35.0	67	15.0	21	4.7	28	6.3	0	0	0	0
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	18	52.9	7	20.6	3	8.8	2	5.9	1	3.0	3	8.8	0	0
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	23	32.9	15	21.4	13	18.6	11	15.7	7	10.0	1	1.4	0	0
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., d/b/a Midtown CMHC**	16	30.2	20	37.7	12	22.6	1	1.9	2	3.8	0	0	2	3.8
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	81	39.7	59	28.9	30	14.7	15	7.4	16	7.8	3	1.5	0	0
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center	55	51.9	37	34.9	14	13.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	70	36.2	82	42.5	27	14.0	10	5.2	4	2.1	0	0	0	0
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	114	39.3	103	35.5	45	15.5	13	4.5	10	3.4	4	1.4	1	0.3
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C., d/b/a Victory Clinic	9	50	2	11.1	3	16.7	2	11.1	2	11.1	0	0	0	0
Statewide total # of patients per category 2001	621		516		229		80		73		11		3	
Statewide % of patients per category 2001		40.5		33.7		14.9		5.2		4.8		0.7		0.2
<i>Total # patients and % for state in 2000</i>	551	43.8	440	35.0	162	12.9	58	4.6	39	3.1	7	0.6	0	0.0
<i>Total # patients and % for state in 1999</i>	469	45.8	396	38.7	101	9.9	29	2.8	25	2.4	2	0.2	2	0.2
<i>Total # patients and % for state in 1998</i>	471	53.0	295	33.2	54	6.1	36	4.0	30	3.4	6	0.3	0	0.0

(** public clinics)

2001 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

III. The Length of Time Patients Received Methadone (or LAAM)

The figures on Tables 9 and 10, when combined with 4,697 patients continuously in treatment, show that statewide, there was:

- (1) a retention in treatment rate of 68.94%
- (2) a rate of discontinuance of treatment, for reasons other than dropping out, of 8.55%
- (3) a drop-out rate of 22.51%
- (4) a 74.2% rate of those who dropped out doing so in less than one year, with over half of those (621 out of 1,137, or 54.6%) being in treatment less than 90 days

In 2001 there was an increase in the number of patients of 1,327 (24.2%) compared to 2000, an increase of 2,280 (50.3%) compared to 1999 and an increase of 3,105 (83.8%) over the 1998 level. However, despite these increases, when the above statistics are plotted, as in the table below, the same pattern seems to emerge.

Table 11

	2001	2000	1999	1998
Retention in treatment rate	68.94%	67.55%	66.2%	65.5%
Discontinuance other than dropping out	8.55%	9.55%	11.2%	10.5%
Drop-out rate	22.5%	22.9%	22.6%	24.0%
Percentage of dropouts in treatment less than one year	74.2%	78.8%	84.5%	86.2%
Percentage of dropouts in treatment less than 90 days	40.5%	43.8	45.8%	53.0%

The 2001 data continues to support the idea that patients have most of their problems getting established in treatment during the first two years. After achieving stability they may then begin establishing a pathway towards rehabilitation. Furthermore, it appears that most of the efforts of stabilization, solving problems, and engaging patients in the process of recovery need to take place in the first 90 days up to 1 year.

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IV. The Costs to Patients on Methadone (or LAAM)

During calendar year 2001 a **total of 6,809** patients, enrolled in 12 narcotic treatment programs, directly paid a total of \$14,807,323.00 for the periods of time that they were in treatment. This is an average payment of \$2,174.67 that each patient paid in 2001.

All patients in narcotic treatment in Indiana are charged for their treatment. The standing fees are \$35.00 and \$40.00 per week at the two public, not-for-profit, programs and range from \$70.00 – \$85.00 per week at the private, for-profit, programs.

For the purpose of this report it was decided to determine the direct costs of treatment to the patients, or the amounts that patients paid out-of-pocket. The costs shown by this data do not reflect what it costs the treatment programs to provide services. Neither do the costs reflect any subsidy amounts paid to the two public clinics for services in order for them to charge patients on the basis of a sliding-fee scale. The amounts paid by all patients per treatment program are outlined below.

Table 12

PROGRAM NAME	# of Patients				Total Paid by Patients (\$\$)			
	2001	2000	1999	1998	2001	2000	1999	1998
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.	294	251	186	149	400,540	297,545	200,858	130,144
Discovery House, Inc.	200	176	184	147	265,201	236,410	211,824	103,087
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,956	1,420	986	689	4,814,029	3,471,758	2,083,638	1,321,080
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc. **	320	313	316	313	284,994	241,243	172,957	166,846
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	325	309	305	256	941,963	836,555	691,439	542,834
H & H C of Marion Co., Indiana, d/b/a Midtown CMHC**	448	404	383	446	631,375	668,085	526,100	555,445
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	1	3	4	5	9,000	9,600	19,524	20,998
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	940	847	780	677	2,446,198	2,158,749	1,752,768	1,394,377
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran T. C.	302	214	116	N/A	302,740	185,972	60,761	N/A
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	661	451	370	298	1,438,623	952,467	696,848	407,375
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,214	910	708	558	3,010,560	2,134,348	1,663,762	1,336,719
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C., d/b/a Victory Clinic	148	153	156	140	262,100	292,502	243,667	213,607
Statewide TOTALS	6,809	5,482	4,529	3,704	14,807,323	11,507,071	8,357,247	6,206,766

PROGRAM NAME	\$\$ Average / Patient			
	2001	2000	1999	1998
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.	1,362.30	1,185.44	1,079.88	873.45
Discovery House, Inc.	1,326.01	1,343.24	1,151.21	701.27
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	2,461.16	2,444.90	2,113.22	1,917.39
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc. **	890.61	770.74	547.33	533.05
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	2,898.35	2,707.30	2,267.01	2,120.45
H & H C of Marion Co., Indiana, dba Midtown CMHC**	1,409.32	1,653.68	1,373.62	1,247.63
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	9,000.00	3,200.00	4,881.00	4,199.60
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	2,602.34	2,548.70	2,247.13	2,059.64
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran T. C.	1,002.45	868.82	523.80	N/A
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	2,176.43	2,111.90	1,883.37	1,367.03
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	2,479.87	2,345.43	2,349.94	2,395.55
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C., d/b/a Victory Clinic	1,770.95	1,911.78	1,561.96	1,525.76
Statewide AVERAGES	2,448.32/ program	2,099.06/ program	1,845.27/ program	1,620.88/ program

(** public clinics)

2001 Indiana Narcotic Treatment Program Report

IV. The Costs to Patients on Methadone (or LAAM)

It has to be kept in mind that patient-paid amounts are dependent on attendance, number of dosing days, and number of drug screens. To put the average patient payments into perspective one must look at the average number of dosing days and the average dosing costs paid per patient at each program for the times they were dosed.

One last factor to consider is the length of time that patients have been in treatment. The longer patients are in treatment, the greater the regularity of attendance and thus a greater dosing average per patient for the year.

Table 13

PROGRAM NAME	Total # of Patients 2001 - 1998				Avg. # dosing days/patient 2001 - 1998				Avg. \$\$ paid/ patient / dosing day (2001 – 1998)			
	2001	2000	1999	1998	2001	2000	1999	1998	2001	2000	1999	1998
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.	294	251	186	149	160.70	139.46	154.27	124.78	8.48	8.50	7.00	7.00
Discovery House, Inc.	200	176	184	147	169.30	169.81	163.09	109.51	7.83	7.91	7.06	6.40
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,956	1,420	986	689	212.45	210.11	207.51	189.93	11.58	11.64	10.18	10.10
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc. **	320	313	316	313	361.42	235.38	241.99	253.97	2.46	3.27	2.26	2.10
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	325	309	305	256	246.48	243.48	214.26	214.98	11.76	11.20	10.58	9.86
H & H C of Marion Co., Indiana, d/b/a Midtown CMHC **	448	404	383	446	168.22	176.60	211.28	201.22	8.38	9.36	6.50	6.20
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	1	3	4	5	365	246.33	323.75	307.60	24.66	12.99	15.08	13.65
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	940	847	780	677	223.43	230.12	216.65	214.86	11.65	11.08	10.37	9.59
Metro Treatment of Gary, LP, d/b/a Semoran T. C.	302	214	116	N/A	121.66	109.04	65.97	N/A	8.24	7.97	7.94	N/A
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	661	451	370	298	186.83	189.61	176.99	131.92	11.65	11.14	10.64	10.36
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,214	910	708	558	215.98	208.74	216.56	222.45	11.48	11.24	10.85	10.77
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C., d/b/a Victory Clinic	148	153	156	140	236.55	236.49	226.66	304.12	7.49	8.08	6.89	5.02
Statewide TOTALS & Averages	6,809	5,482	4,529	3,704	222.34	203.89	203.92	201.13	10.47	10.29	9.05	8.33

(** public clinics)

The averages are skewed more than in past years as Holliday Health Care charged one patient the full amount (\$9,000.00) to operate and keep the clinic open. Eliminating Dr. Holliday's patient and the \$9,000.00 cost from the equation we have \$14,798,323.00 for 6,808 total patients in 11 treatment programs and the average costs are as follows: (a) \$2,173.67 paid per patient; (b) \$1,852.00 per program; and (c) \$9.18 paid/patient/dosing day.

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V. Rehabilitation Rate of Patients Undergoing Methadone (or LAAM) Treatment

As rehabilitation is a progression towards improvement through treatment it was necessary to establish a number of indicators by which improvement could be evaluated. Nine Rehabilitation Indicators for a patient undergoing narcotic treatment were established. These were formulated from those areas for which assessments are done at intake, things that are tested for during urine drug screens, and indicators reviewed to evaluate a patient's readiness for unsupervised "take-home" medication. They were defined as follows:

1. **Reduction in use of prescription opiates.**
2. **Reduction in illegal use of non-prescription opiates.**
3. **Reduction in illegal use of drugs other than opiates.**
4. **Reduction of criminal behavior.**
5. **Reduction of risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease .**
6. **Reduction in abuse of alcohol.**
7. **Improvement in schooling or training.**
8. **Improvement in employment.**
9. **Improvement in family relationships.**

The following chart shows the number of patients, statewide, to whom the indicator was applicable, and the percentage of each based on the total of all patients enrolled.

Table 14

Rehabilitation Indicators	Indicator's applicability						
	N/A		Applicable				
	# of patients	% 2001	# of patients	% 2001	% 2000	% 1999	% 1998
1. reduced use of prescription opiates	1,709	25.1	5,100	74.9	75.6	80.8	82.8
2. reduced illegal use of non-prescription opiates	258	3.8	6,551	96.2	94.9	94.7	95.1
3. reduced illegal use of drugs other than opiates	518	7.6	6,291	92.4	91.9	92.4	91.7
4. reduced criminal behavior	1,779	26.1	5,030	73.9	74.3	84.8	75.4
5. reduced risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease	1,983	29.1	4,826	70.9	71.2	79.1	74.2
6. reduced abuse of alcohol	3,571	52.4	3,238	47.6	46.8	54.0	49.3
7. improved schooling or training	1,884	27.7	4,925	72.3	67.9	70.3	75.1
8. improved employment	897	13.2	5,912	86.8	87.2	85.8	84.3
9 improved family relationships	464	6.8	6,345	93.2	95.3	94.2	93.4

Table 14 demonstrates that all nine rehabilitation indicators played a significant role in patients' lives. Some interesting observations can be made based on these percentages. These are fairly constant for all four years of 1998 - 2001:

- a. The high involvement of prescription opiates, illegal non-prescription opiates, and illegal drugs other than opiates, suggests many patients are using more than one kind of drug at a time. This is supported by the fact that Indicator #3, "reduced illegal use of drugs other than opiates", was the third highest patient involvement indicator in all four years of 1998 through 2001.
- b. The indicator with the lowest patient involvement remained #6, "reduced abuse of alcohol", though it still presented itself to almost one-half (47.6% for 2001) of the patients.
- c. Indicator #2, "reduced illegal use of non-prescription opiates", again became the indicator with the highest patient involvement in 2001 (96.2%). It had been such in 1999 and 1998 (94.7% for 1999 and 95.1% in 1998).
- d. Indicator # 9, "improved family relationships" became the second highest impact indicator in 2001 (93.2%) as it previously had been for 1999 and 1998 (94.2% for 1999 and 93.4% for 1998).

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V. Rehabilitation Rate of Patients Undergoing Methadone (or LAAM) Treatment

- e. A large percentage of patients have been involved with the criminal justice system in some fashion, though the indicator has no breakdown on the kind of involvement or its severity.
- f. There appears to be a public health issue because of the significant risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease.

All **6,809 enrolled patients who were** in a narcotic treatment program in 2001 then were assigned a rehabilitation level of improvement for each indicator if it applied to that patient. The four levels of rehabilitation were defined as follows:

(0) = **Not Applicable** (N/A), this indicator did not apply to patient's rehabilitation.)

1 = **No** improvement

2 = **Little** improvement

3 = **Moderate** improvement

4 = **Significant** improvement

Table 15 shows the levels of rehabilitation, levels of reduction or improvement, achieved by patients for each indicator. Since rehabilitation is an on-going process, the rates were designed to form a spectrum for each indicator, ranging from no reduction or improvement to significant reduction or improvement. The clinics were asked to look at whether an indicator was applicable to a patient at point of intake and then to assign a level of improvement to each patient at the point they terminated from the clinic or, if they continued in treatment, as of December 31, 2001. Thus these are snapshots, of each patient's progress on the road to recovery.

Table 15

Rehabilitation indicators	Number of patients Per indicator	Rehabilitation level of reduction or improvement							
		1. (None)		2. (Little)		3. (Moderate)		4. (Significant)	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. reduced use of prescription opiates	5,100	971	19.0	904	17.7	1,156	22.7	2,069	40.6
2. reduced illegal use of non-prescription opiates	6,551	1,267	19.4	1,148	17.5	1,450	22.1	2,686	41.0
3. reduced illegal use of drugs other than opiates	6,291	1,503	23.9	1,340	21.3	1,412	22.4	2,036	32.4
4. reduced criminal behavior	5,030	1,153	22.9	1,075	21.4	1,204	23.9	1,598	31.8
5. reduced risky behavior related to spread of infectious disease	4,826	1,051	21.8	1,002	20.7	1,240	25.7	1,533	31.8
6. reduced abuse of alcohol	3,238	864	26.7	730	22.5	913	28.2	731	22.6
7. improved schooling or training	4,925	3,276	66.5	870	17.6	515	10.5	264	5.4
8. improved employment	5,912	2,563	43.3	1,251	21.2	1,200	20.3	898	15.2
9. improved family relationships	6,345	1,541	24.3	1,811	28.5	1,959	30.9	1,034	16.3

The first six indicators showed that there was a significant reduction for no less than 22.6% of the patients and for two indicators the rate was about 41%. When the moderate reduction rates are added to the significant rates, the range of rates jumps from no less than 50.8% to 63.3%. As more than two-thirds of the patients (68.94%) were in treatment continuously from their initial enrollment until December 31, 2001, it is reasonable to expect patients to move through this spectrum from no reductions to significant reductions.

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V. Rehabilitation Rate of Patients Undergoing Methadone (or LAAM) Treatment

Indicators #7, #8, and #9 are long-term areas of rehabilitation. Improvements in training, schooling, or employment, take planning, the successful execution of a plan, and the realization of a plan's goals. This process may take weeks, months, or years. As such, the rates of improvement may be slower. However, the improved family relationships indicator has the highest percentage for moderate improvement (30.9%) of the last three indicators and when combined with the significant rate of improvement (16.3%) the resultant 47.2% is just 4.6% shy of being within the range of rates for the first 6 indicators.

Appendix A compares the level of rehabilitation of those patients to whom the indicator applied to the length of time in treatment. Most patients at the level of "no improvement" or "little improvement" were in treatment either less than 90 days or under one (1) year. Though there are a lot of patients that demonstrated moderate and significant improvement who also fall into the previous time categories, there is a significant increase in the number of patients who have been in treatment for over one (1) year. Even in the long-term rehabilitation indicators, #7 and #8, there are increases in the percentage of patients attaining higher levels of rehabilitation the longer they have been in treatment. It appears that the longer a patient continues in treatment, the higher the level of rehabilitation attained.

Appendix B breaks down each level of rehabilitation to show how many patients continued treatment, were discontinued from treatment or transferred to another treatment program. These show that patients who drop out of treatment do so primarily in less than one year and apparently account for a high percentage of those patients attaining the lower two levels of rehabilitation, those with "no" or "little" improvement. The "moderate" and "significant" levels of rehabilitation are largely comprised of patients continuing in treatment, most of whom have been in treatment beyond one year, and whose dropout rate is significantly less than in the lower two levels. Once again, it appears that higher levels of rehabilitation are attained over a longer period of time in continuous treatment.

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VI. Number of Patients Addicted to Methadone

Methadone and LAAM are prescribed medications that are used in the treatment of heroin and other similar opiate addiction. Methadone has been used as a treatment for heroin addiction since the 1960s. It is an orally effective, long-acting, synthetic opioid agonist. It operates by "occupying" the brain receptor sites that are affected by heroin and blocks the craving attendant to addiction. Because of methadone's long duration of action before withdrawal begins (usually 24 hours, at a dosing level specific to each patient's needs), it is relatively easy to maintain an addict on methadone without abrupt side effects. A more recently approved agent is levo-alpha-acetylmethadol hydrochloride (LAAM) which will last even longer, up to three days.¹ Because of the stability that methadone and LAAM afford the patients, they typically decrease other drug use (many heroin users are polydrug users) as well as the use of alcohol and involvement in illegal activity. Patients also increase work/education prospects or maintain their employment positions, thus retaining or increasing financial stability and improving family and other social relationships.

In order to determine "addiction to methadone" at the beginning of treatment, it requires programs to look at all the patients' initial drug screens to see if they tested positive for illegal use of methadone/LAAM by not being already in treatment somewhere. Based in information supplied by treatment programs, this almost never happens. Therefore, the answer would be **zero percent of 6,809 patients in 2001**. These data from Indiana are in agreement with the national experience, which shows that only one, one thousandth of the methadone dispensed nationally is diverted to street use.

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VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM)

Six reasons for a patient to discontinue treatment at a particular treatment program have been established. These are defined as follows:

- Successfully** completed treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.
- Did not** complete treatment and **involuntarily** detoxed (administrative detox).
- Did not** complete treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.
- Did not** complete treatment and **was not** detoxed (dropped out).
- Transferred** to another treatment program.
- Death**, not methadone related.

In the two tables below all patients who did not discontinue treatment at a program in 2001 were categorized as (N/A) not applicable. Table 16 shows the number of discontinued patients in each category and the percentage they represent of the total enrollment per treatment program. Table 17 shows the statewide totals. Comparisons with 2000, 1999 and 1998 have also been made on each table.

Table 16

PROGRAM NAMES	Reasons for discontinuance of treatment (based on total enrollment of 6,809).													
	N/A		a.		b.		c.		d.		e.		f.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc	195	66.3	11	3.7	0	0	5	1.7	66	22.4	14	4.8	3	1.0
Discovery House, Inc.	107	53.5	8	4.0	22	11.0	3	1.5	51	25.5	9	4.5	0	0
East Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	1,439	73.6	16	0.8	3	0.2	21	1.0	448	22.9	28	1.4	1	0.1
Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.**	195	60.9	1	0.3	78	24.4	5	1.6	34	10.6	5	1.6	2	.06
Evansville Treatment Center, Inc.	227	69.8	7	2.2	3	1.0	0	0	70	21.5	12	3.7	6	1.8
H & H C of Marion Co., Ind., d/b/a Midtown CMHC**	307	68.5	20	4.5	6	1.3	27	6.0	53	11.8	27	6.0	8	1.8
Holliday Health Care, P.C.	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis Treatment Center, Inc.	671	71.4	9	1.0	5	0.5	5	0.5	204	21.7	39	5.3	7	0.7
Metro Treatment of Gary, LLP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center	163	54.0	6	2.0	7	2.3	3	1.0	106	35.1	16	2.7	1	0.3
Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.	432	65.4	5	0.7	0	0	12	1.8	193	29.2	18	2.6	1	0.2
Southern Indiana Treatment Center, Inc.	861	70.9	8	0.6	7	0.6	13	1.1	290	23.9	31	12.2	4	0.3
Victory Clinical Services II, L.L.C. d/b/a Victory Clinic	96	64.8	0	0	13	8.8	0	0	18	12.2	18	12.2	3	2.0
Total number of patients per category 2001	4,694		91		144		94		1,533		217		36	
Statewide Percentage of patients per category 2001		68.9		1.4		2.1		1.4		22.5		3.2		0.5
Statewide Percentage of patients per category 2000		66.7		1.2		1.6		1.3		22.9		4.7		0.5
Statewide Percentage of patients per category 1999		66.2		1.8		2.6		1.7		22.6		4.1		0.9
Statewide Percentage of patients per category 1998		65.5		1.6		2.6		1.3		23.7		5.0		0.3

(**public clinics)

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VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM)

Table 17

Cat.	Reason for Discontinuance of Treatment	# 2001	% 2001	% 2000	% 1999	% 1998
N/A	Patient treatment was not discontinued by patient or by program.	4,694	68.9	67.7	66.3	65.5
a.	Patient successfully completed treatment and voluntarily detoxed	91	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6
b.	Patient did not complete treatment and involuntarily detoxed (administrative detox).	144	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.6
c.	Patient did not complete treatment and voluntarily detoxed.	94	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3
d.	Patient did not complete treatment and was not detoxed (dropped out).	1,533	22.5	22.9	22.6	23.7
e.	Patient transferred to another treatment program.	217	3.2	4.8	4.1	5.0
f.	Patient death , not methadone related	36	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3
Totals		6,809	100%	100%	100%	100%

Over the past four years there have been small fluctuations in the various categories, with a small increase in the retention rate (3.4%), but basically the percentages for the various reasons for discontinuance have remained about the same.

The question of how many patients were rehabilitated and no longer on methadone (or LAAM) necessitated setting two parameters. The number of patients who: (1) Have been **rehabilitated** and (2) who are **no longer on methadone** (or LAAM).

Two interpretations were made. First, patients who "have been rehabilitated" were those that had consciously made decisions about leaving a treatment program and successfully completed a treatment program. Secondly, patients "no longer on methadone" were those that had voluntarily achieved a narcotic drug-free state. In the treatment programs under discussion, to achieve a narcotic drug-free state, patients usually go through detoxification treatment. This is defined as: the dispensing of a narcotic drug in decreasing doses to an individual, to alleviate adverse physiological or psychological effects incidental to withdrawal from the continuous or sustained use of a narcotic drug, and as a method of bringing the individual to a narcotic drug-free state within a set period of time.²

Also, it was assumed that the narcotic treatment programs had the clinical knowledge and experience to define and determine who "successfully completed treatment" and to accurately report their findings. The patients who continued treatment (N/A category) as well as those that were in categories (d), dropped out, (e), transferred, and (f), died, did not fulfill the requirements of the parameters and were eliminated from further discussion. Therefore, only the following categories will be shown in Table 18 and discussed below:

- Successfully** completed treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.
- Did not** complete treatment and **involuntarily** detoxed (administrative detox).
- Did not** complete treatment and **voluntarily** detoxed.

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VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM)

Table 18

Length of Time in treatment for Discontinuance reasons (a), (b) and (c)														
	<90 days		90 days – 1 yr.		1 – 2 yrs.		2 – 3 yrs.		3 – 6 yrs.		6 – 10 yrs.		> 10 yrs.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Category (a)														
2001	12	13.19	26	28.57	28	30.77	11	12.09	13	14.29	1	1.09	0	0.0
2000	4	6.06	16	24.24	18	27.27	7	10.61	16	24.24	3	4.55	2	3.03
1999	11	13.58	31	38.27	18	22.22	7	8.64	11	13.58	2	2.47	1	1.24
1998	10	17.24	27	46.55	9	15.51	2	3.48	9	15.51	0	0.0	1	1.71
Category (b)														
2001	36	25.00	49	34.04	26	18.05	14	9.72	16	11.11	3	2.08	0	0.0
2000	15	17.24	45	51.72	14	16.09	7	10.08	6	6.90	0	0.0	0	0.0
1999	22	18.49	50	42.02	19	15.97	12	10.08	10	8.40	5	4.20	1	0.84
1998	15	15.46	51	52.58	14	14.44	8	8.25	5	5.15	3	3.09	1	1.03
Category (c)														
2001	24	25.53	37	39.36	15	15.96	11	11.70	5	5.32	2	2.13	0	0.0
2000	7	9.59	42	57.53	11	15.07	8	10.96	3	4.11	2	2.74	0	0.0
1999	16	20.51	35	44.87	16	20.51	3	3.85	7	8.98	0	0.0	1	1.28
1998	9	18.75	25	52.08	6	12.50	6	12.50	2	4.17	0	0.0	0	0.0

Statewide Totals and Percentages												
	Category (a)				Category (b)				Category (c)			
2001 Total Patients	#	%			#	%			#	%		
6,809	91	1.34%			144	2.11%			94	1.38%		
2000 Total Patients												
5,482	66	1.20%			87	1.58%			73	1.33%		
1999 Total Patients												
4,529	81	1.79%			119	2.63%			78	1.72%		
1998 Total Patients												
3,704	58	1.57%			97	2.62%			48	1.30%		

Category (a), is the only category that meets both the parameters of patients having successfully completed treatment and who are no longer on methadone (or LAAM). As shown above, **91 patients statewide** successfully completed treatment and voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM). This is **1.34% of the total number of patients** enrolled in narcotic treatment statewide in 2001.

Category (b), administrative detox, were those patients who did not complete treatment because they had problems with conduct, following/adhering to their treatment plans, or paying the fees to the treatment program. **144 patients (2.11%)** statewide fit this category in 2001 and were involuntarily detoxed. At the time of leaving the clinic they were at very low dosages if not completely off of methadone.

Category (c), voluntary detox, consists of those patients who decided to withdraw from methadone (or LAAM) use usually against the advice of the treatment program's medical/clinical director. **94 patients (1.38%)** did not complete treatment but voluntarily withdrew and were no longer on methadone (or LAAM) during 2001.

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VII. Number of Rehabilitated Patients No Longer on Methadone (or LAAM)

In comparing programs in Table 16, containing data for all discontinuance reasons, it is interesting to note that, with a few exceptions, they follow the pattern of rise and fall of the statewide percentages. The exceptions may be explained as follows:

1. The larger than normal drop-out percentages, reason (d), for **Richmond Treatment Center, Inc.** and **Metro Treatment of Gary, LLP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center** is probably due to these programs being relatively new. One can see that the older more established programs, and now the newer **Center for Behavioral Health Indiana, Inc.**, are more in line with the statewide percentage.
2. The emphasis on long-term, maintenance treatment for patients in the Holliday program has created a unique niche. This is reflected in one patient (100% of his patient enrollment) in treatment for over ten years.
3. The continuing higher than normal administrative detox percentages of the **Discovery House, Inc.** (11.0%) and **Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.** (24.4%) may be due to the economic factors in Gary, their having greater numbers of unemployment, plus personal and transportation problems or other hurdles to overcome. This seems to be supported also by the higher drop-out rates for that area as displayed by **Metro Treatment of Gary, LLP, d/b/a Semoran Treatment Center** (35.1%) and **Discovery House, Inc.**, (25.5%), both of which are private for-profit clinics, when compared to the public (subsidized) clinic at **Edgewater Systems For Balanced Living, Inc.** (10.6%).

One discontinuance reason not anticipated in 1998, which presented itself through the survey forms submitted, were patients who died (of causes not connected with narcotic treatment). Less than 12 (0.3%) instances of this were found and in 1998 they were included in the data of reason (d), "did not complete treatment and was not detoxed (dropped out)". In 1999 a separate category was established for this event. There were 40 (0.88%) patients in this category in 1999, 29 (0.53%) patients in 2000 and 36 (0.53%) patients in 2001. It is important to stress that in the period 1998 through 2001 there were no deaths reported in Indiana that were connected to this form of narcotic treatment.

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VIII. Number of Individuals on a Waiting List

None of the twelve narcotic treatment programs indicated that they had any waiting list in 2001. The treatment programs add to their staffs when patient loads indicate need and they extend treatment to all patients who present themselves. Thus, no waiting lists have existed for several years nor are any anticipated in the near future.

In the past four years, whenever a large enough number of patients, from the same geographic area and travelling long distances, had enrolled in existing treatment programs, new treatment programs were established in that area. The establishment of the two Fort Wayne programs and the one in Richmond were a result of this type of activity. The 1999 establishment of a fourth treatment program in Gary anticipated an increase in the number of enrolled patients there. Though one of the Fort Wayne treatment programs closed in 2000 these increases continued in all three areas during the course of 2001.

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Fort Wayne	175	221	282	294
Richmond	298	370	451	661
Gary	465	620	706	823

The expansion of services seems to have had the following two results. Services were made more accessible to those patients already in treatment, enabling them to more easily continue treatment, and it resulted in increased enrollments from those cities as well as the surrounding areas. Secondly, the establishment and operation of more than one treatment program in the same city and/or county led to a competition between programs to provide quality services.

The competition factor was aptly illustrated in Fort Wayne, where the two programs opened within 3 months of each other in 1998. Though both operated for the balance of 1998 and all of 1999, by July 1, 2000, the Fort Wayne Treatment Center closed its doors. It appears that even though enrollments increased that there were not enough patients to sustain the operation of two programs and that patient choice prompted the closure of one of the programs.

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IX. Patient Information as Reported to a Central Registry

In 1999 the Division of Mental Health and Addiction was given the responsibility of requesting patient information be reported by the narcotic treatment programs that would be the foundation of this report. Furthermore, the Division was asked to establish a central registry to receive patient information from the treatment programs and that the information provided would not reveal the specific identity of a patient.

It was decided that the unique identifier format in an existing database, used by all the Managed Care Providers in the state, would be suitable for this purpose. This accomplished three things. It enabled treatment centers to maintain their patient's anonymity. It provided a format that was compatible to that currently existing in the agencies of the two public treatment programs and within the Division itself. Finally, it enabled the Division to identify easily if there were any multiple admissions, a patient being treated by more than one treatment program at the same time within the state.

Once the unique identifier was defined a patient information form was designed that could be the basis for not only providing the information required for this report but could also easily be adapted for providing on-going patient enrollment information to a central registry.

All patients enrolled in a narcotic treatment program during calendar years 1998 through 2001 were assigned unique identifiers. Using them, information was submitted by each treatment program, and now these are the basis for an ongoing central registry maintained by the Division.

In 1998, each treatment program reported information by filling out each Patient Information Form by hand. In 1999, the Division streamlined this process by starting to automate the reporting process. Eight out of thirteen treatment programs had the requisite data processing programs. These programs were supplied discs containing electronic forms. When filled out, the discs were sent to the Division and were then transferred into our database. This enabled each treatment program to have an internal, electronic copy of its database. This electronic reporting process was continued in 2001 and meant information could easily be updated and be submitted following the year's end. As other treatment programs acquire the data processing program, this electronic reporting process will be extended to them.

A central registry continues to be maintained by the Division. Because of the Federal confidentiality requirements of 42 CFR Part 2, Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records, all reported patient identifying information is confidential. Any person wanting to do research based upon information contained in this registry may obtain access through a qualified service agreement with the Division.

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Appendix A

The following charts compare the levels of rehabilitation to the length of time in treatment, for the patients to whom each indicator applies. Each level of rehabilitation contains totals of patients, but not further breakdown on whether they discontinued treatment, transferred to another treatment program, or were continuously in treatment. Those breakdowns are in Appendix B.

Indicator 1: Reduced Use of Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5100**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	493	50.8%	230	25.4%	127	11.0%	146	7.1%
90 days - 1 year	264	27.2%	306	33.8%	371	32.1%	534	25.8%
1 - 2 years	126	13.0%	162	17.9%	264	22.8%	405	19.6%
2 - 3 years	37	3.8%	94	10.4%	134	11.6%	300	14.5%
3 - 6 years	42	4.3%	75	8.3%	185	16.0%	436	21.1%
6 - 10 years	9	0.9%	34	3.8%	68	5.9%	199	9.6%
> 10 years	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	7	0.6%	49	2.4%
Total	971	100%	904	100%	1156	100%	2069	100%
% of applicable patients	19.0%		17.7%		22.7%		40.6%	
2000 % of applicable patients	18.5		16.9		21.0		43.5	
1999 % of applicable patients	13.5		13.2		23.5		49.8	
1998 % of applicable patients	13.8		13.2		19.2		53.8	

Indicator 2: Reduced Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **6551**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	664	52.4%	324	28.2%	182	12.6%	180	6.7%
90 days - 1 year	356	28.1%	399	34.8%	491	33.9%	702	26.1%
1 - 2 years	165	13.0%	196	17.1%	329	22.7%	594	22.1%
2 - 3 years	43	3.4%	103	9.0%	171	11.8%	384	14.3%
3 - 6 years	34	2.7%	86	7.5%	213	14.7%	542	20.2%
6 - 10 years	5	0.4%	36	3.1%	58	4.0%	234	8.7%
> 10 years	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	6	0.4%	50	1.9%
Total	1267	100%	1148	100%	1450	100%	2686	100%
% of applicable patients	19.3%		17.5%		22.1%		41.0%	
2000 % of applicable patients	17.0		17.8		21.0		44.2	
1999 % of applicable patients	15.2		15.2		21.2		48.4	
1998 % of applicable patients	17.3		12.8		17.7		52.2	

Indicator 3: Reduced Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **6291**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	639	42.5%	314	23.4%	145	10.3%	146	7.2%
90 days - 1 year	468	31.1%	453	33.8%	416	29.5%	530	26.0%
1 - 2 years	229	15.2%	282	21.0%	331	23.4%	397	19.5%
2 - 3 years	84	5.6%	138	10.3%	185	13.1%	277	13.6%
3 - 6 years	71	4.7%	110	8.2%	236	16.7%	441	21.7%
6 - 10 years	10	0.7%	40	3.0%	85	6.0%	205	10.1%
> 10 years	2	0.1%	3	0.2%	14	1.0%	40	2.0%
Total	1503	100%	1340	100%	1412	100%	2036	100%
% of applicable patients	23.9%		21.3%		22.4%		32.4%	
2000 % of applicable patients	22.5		19.7		22.0		35.7	
1999 % of applicable patients	20.5		19.3		21.2		39.0	
1998 % of applicable patients	22.5		17.1		18.2		42.2	

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Indicator 4: Reduced Criminal Behavior

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5030**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	507	44.0%	249	23.2%	121	10.0%	102	6.4%
90 days - 1 year	339	29.4%	370	34.4%	367	30.5%	396	24.8%
1 - 2 years	182	15.8%	214	19.9%	291	24.2%	328	20.5%
2 - 3 years	69	6.0%	113	10.5%	148	12.3%	218	13.6%
3 - 6 years	48	4.2%	105	9.8%	199	16.5%	334	20.9%
6 - 10 years	6	0.5%	24	2.2%	68	5.6%	183	11.5%
> 10 years	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	10	0.8%	37	2.3%
Total	1153	100%	1075	100%	1204	100%	1598	100%
% of applicable patients	22.9%		21.4%		23.9%		31.8%	
2000 % of applicable patients	21.5		19.6		22.7		36.3	
1999 % of applicable patients	17.7		17.5		23.3		41.5	
1998 % of applicable patients	19.3		16.5		20.2		44.0	

Indicator 5: Reduced Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **4826**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	485	46.1%	241	24.1%	132	10.6%	110	7.2%
90 days - 1 year	333	31.7%	360	35.9%	366	29.5%	371	24.2%
1 - 2 years	145	13.8%	183	18.3%	290	23.4%	288	18.8%
2 - 3 years	50	4.8%	98	9.8%	163	13.1%	217	14.2%
3 - 6 years	35	3.3%	97	9.7%	214	17.3%	330	21.5%
6 - 10 years	3	0.3%	23	2.3%	66	5.3%	175	11.4%
> 10 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.7%	42	2.7%
Total	1051	100%	1002	100%	1240	100%	1533	100%
% of applicable patients	21.8%		20.8%		25.7%		31.8%	
2000 % of applicable patients	19.9		19.8		25.3		35.0	
1999 % of applicable patients	16.4		18.8		23.7		41.1	
1998 % of applicable patients	17.5		14.8		22.6		45.1	

Indicator 6: Reduced Abuse of Alcohol

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **3238**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	388	44.9%	159	21.8%	83	9.1%	37	5.1%
90 days - 1 year	243	28.1%	264	36.2%	298	32.6%	173	23.7%
1 - 2 years	127	14.7%	135	18.5%	197	21.6%	141	19.3%
2 - 3 years	48	5.6%	77	10.5%	104	11.4%	118	16.1%
3 - 6 years	47	5.4%	77	10.5%	155	17.0%	161	22.0%
6 - 10 years	10	1.2%	14	1.9%	67	7.3%	86	11.8%
> 10 years	1	0.1%	4	0.5%	9	1.0%	15	2.1%
Total	864	100%	730	100%	913	100%	731	100%
% of applicable patients	26.7%		22.5%		28.2%		22.6%	
2000 % of applicable patients	25.6		21.3		24.2		28.8	
1999 % of applicable patients	21.7		20.2		24.7		33.4	
1998 % of applicable patients	19.7		14.7		24.2		41.4	

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Indicator 7: Improved Schooling or Training

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **4925**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	807	24.6%	127	14.6%	51	9.9%	16	6.1%
90 days - 1 year	980	29.9%	263	30.2%	140	27.2%	62	23.5%
1 - 2 years	643	19.6%	179	20.6%	107	20.8%	52	19.7%
2 - 3 years	320	9.8%	109	12.5%	64	12.4%	36	13.6%
3 - 6 years	372	11.4%	115	13.2%	102	19.8%	59	22.3%
6 - 10 years	131	4.0%	69	7.9%	39	7.6%	32	12.1%
> 10 years	23	0.7%	8	0.9%	12	2.3%	7	2.7%
Total	3276	100%	870	100%	515	100%	264	100%
% of applicable patients	66.5%		17.7%		10.5%		5.4%	
2000 % of applicable patients	63.9		16.3		11.1		8.6	
1999 % of applicable patients	55.6		18.3		13.9		12.2	
1998 % of applicable patients	65.3		15.0		9.6		10.1	

Indicator 8: Improved Employment

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5912**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	792	30.9%	192	15.3%	141	11.8%	62	6.9%
90 days - 1 year	778	30.4%	416	33.3%	376	31.3%	213	23.7%
1 - 2 years	487	19.0%	260	20.8%	243	20.3%	191	21.3%
2 - 3 years	182	7.1%	158	12.6%	164	13.7%	133	14.8%
3 - 6 years	230	9.0%	171	13.7%	190	15.8%	182	20.3%
6 - 10 years	80	3.1%	51	4.1%	78	6.5%	86	9.6%
> 10 years	14	0.5%	3	0.2%	8	0.7%	31	3.5%
Total	2563	100%	1251	100%	1200	100%	898	100%
% of applicable patients	43.4%		21.2%		20.3%		15.2%	
2000 % of applicable patients	37.5		20.9		21.3		20.3	
1999 % of applicable patients	29.3		18.2		24.6		27.9	
1998 % of applicable patients	36.1		17.1		24.0		22.8	

Indicator 9: Improved Family Relationships

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **6345**

Length of Time	1. None		2. Little		3. Moderate		4. Significant	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
< 90 days	629	40.8%	347	19.2%	227	11.6%	70	6.8%
90 days - 1 year	450	29.2%	605	33.4%	549	28.0%	257	24.9%
1 - 2 years	254	16.5%	380	21.0%	422	21.5%	202	19.5%
2 - 3 years	89	5.8%	200	11.0%	262	13.4%	146	14.1%
3 - 6 years	89	5.8%	205	11.3%	335	17.1%	232	22.4%
6 - 10 years	26	1.7%	69	3.8%	137	7.0%	106	10.3%
> 10 years	4	0.3%	5	0.3%	27	1.4%	21	2.0%
Total	1541	100%	1811	100%	1959	100%	1034	100%
% of applicable patients	24.3%		28.5%		30.9%		16.3%	
2000 % of applicable patients	21.1		26.2		29.5		23.2	
1999 % of applicable patients	17.1		24.4		30.8		27.8	
1998 % of applicable patients	21.0		22.3		33.2		23.5	

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Appendix B

The following charts show the distribution of patients in comparison to lengths of time in treatment for each level of rehabilitation, for all patients to whom the indicator applied. Seven categories for patients were established. These were defined as follow:

- 0. Patient who **continued treatment**.
- a. Patient who **successfully** completed treatment and **voluntarily detoxed**.
- b. Patient who **did not complete** treatment and **involuntarily detoxed** (administrative detox).
- c. Patient who **did not complete** treatment and **voluntarily detoxed**.
- d. Patient who **did not complete** treatment and **was not detoxed** (dropped out).
- e. Patient who **transferred** to another treatment program.
- f. Patient **death**, not methadone related.

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Appendix B

Indicator 1: Reduced Use of Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: 5100

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	493	126	1	20	9	326	9	2
90 days - 1 year	264	89	2	12	6	148	7	0
1 - 2 years	126	58	0	3	4	57	3	1
2 - 3 years	37	19	1	1	1	15	0	0
3 - 6 years	42	27	0	1	1	10	2	1
6 - 10 years	9	5	0	0	1	2	1	0
> 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	971	324	4	37	22	558	22	4
% of this category	100%	33.4%	0.4%	3.8%	2.3%	57.5%	2.3%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	19.0%	6.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	10.9%	0.4%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	230	141	1	5	2	65	14	2
90 days - 1 year	306	180	1	16	7	87	14	1
1 - 2 years	162	101	0	7	3	43	8	0
2 - 3 years	94	68	0	4	2	13	6	1
3 - 6 years	75	47	1	5	1	14	5	2
6 - 10 years	34	31	0	0	0	2	0	1
> 10 years	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	904	570	3	37	15	224	48	7
% of this category	100.0%	63.1%	0.3%	4.1%	1.7%	24.8%	5.3%	0.8%
% of applicable patients	17.7%	11.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	4.4%	0.9%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	127	92	2	3	1	23	5	1
90 days - 1 year	371	278	7	6	4	66	9	1
1 - 2 years	264	208	5	3	2	38	7	1
2 - 3 years	134	108	1	2	3	15	4	1
3 - 6 years	185	154	3	2	1	16	7	2
6 - 10 years	68	61	0	1	0	3	2	1
> 10 years	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1156	907	18	17	11	162	34	7
% of this category	100.0%	78.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%	14.0%	2.9%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	22.7%	17.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	3.2%	0.7%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Use of Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	146	130	1	2	2	9	2	0
90 days - 1 year	534	423	12	4	10	65	18	2
1 - 2 years	405	327	19	9	0	33	15	2
2 - 3 years	300	257	8	3	3	18	7	4
3 - 6 years	436	385	9	4	1	22	10	5
6 - 10 years	199	190	1	1	1	2	4	0
> 10 years	49	47	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2069	1759	50	23	17	151	56	13
% of this category	100.0%	85.0%	2.4%	1.1%	0.8%	7.3%	2.7%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	40.6%	34.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%	3.0%	1.1%	0.3%

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Indicator 2: Reduced Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **6551**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	664	160	6	18	11	449	16	4
90 days - 1 year	356	118	2	22	7	196	11	0
1 - 2 years	165	82	0	6	4	67	6	0
2 - 3 years	43	23	1	2	2	14	1	0
3 - 6 years	34	19	0	1	1	11	1	1
6 - 10 years	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
> 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1267	405	9	49	25	738	36	5
% of this category	100%	32.0%	0.7%	3.9%	2.0%	58.2%	2.8%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	19.3%	6.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	11.3%	0.5%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	324	185	3	8	8	100	19	1
90 days - 1 year	399	232	1	13	13	119	20	1
1 - 2 years	196	123	2	6	7	49	9	0
2 - 3 years	103	72	0	4	3	16	7	1
3 - 6 years	86	58	1	5	0	16	4	2
6 - 10 years	36	32	0	1	0	1	0	2
> 10 years	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1148	705	7	37	31	302	59	7
% of this category	100.0%	61.4%	0.6%	3.2%	2.7%	26.3%	5.1%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	17.5%	10.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	4.6%	0.9%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	182	133	2	3	0	35	8	1
90 days - 1 year	491	378	7	7	6	82	10	1
1 - 2 years	329	255	3	6	1	51	13	0
2 - 3 years	171	134	0	3	2	25	7	0
3 - 6 years	213	174	3	4	3	18	8	3
6 - 10 years	58	54	0	0	0	2	2	0
> 10 years	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1450	1134	15	23	12	213	48	5
% of this category	100.0%	78.2%	1.0%	1.6%	0.8%	14.7%	3.3%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	22.1%	17.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	3.3%	0.7%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Illegal Use of Non-Prescription Opiates

< 90 days	180	153	1	1	2	17	6	0
90 days - 1 year	702	550	15	5	11	100	19	2
1 - 2 years	594	490	18	8	1	57	16	4
2 - 3 years	384	337	9	4	3	21	6	4
3 - 6 years	542	486	9	4	1	28	9	5
6 - 10 years	234	221	1	1	1	6	4	0
> 10 years	50	47	0	0	0	2	1	0
Total	2686	2284	53	23	19	231	61	15
% of this category	100.0%	85.0%	2.0%	0.9%	0.7%	8.6%	2.3%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	41.0%	34.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	3.5%	0.9%	0.2%

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Indicator 3: Reduced Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **6291**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	639	164	6	19	11	417	18	4
90 days - 1 year	468	190	3	23	11	227	13	1
1 - 2 years	229	123	2	8	8	82	6	0
2 - 3 years	84	53	0	4	3	22	2	0
3 - 6 years	71	44	2	3	1	17	3	1
6 - 10 years	10	8	0	0	1	0	1	0
> 10 years	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1503	583	13	57	35	765	44	6
% of this category	100.0%	38.8%	0.9%	3.8%	2.3%	50.9%	2.9%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	23.9%	9.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	12.2%	0.7%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	314	180	2	12	6	95	18	1
90 days - 1 year	453	282	2	15	12	123	19	0
1 - 2 years	282	196	2	8	6	60	10	0
2 - 3 years	138	104	2	6	4	15	6	1
3 - 6 years	110	78	0	5	1	17	6	3
6 - 10 years	40	32	0	2	0	4	0	2
> 10 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1340	875	8	48	29	314	59	7
% of this category	100.0%	65.3%	0.6%	3.6%	2.2%	23.4%	4.4%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	21.3%	13.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	5.0%	0.9%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	145	107	2	3	0	25	7	1
90 days - 1 year	416	322	3	6	4	70	9	2
1 - 2 years	331	267	2	4	1	45	12	0
2 - 3 years	185	148	1	4	2	23	6	1
3 - 6 years	236	202	3	4	2	16	7	2
6 - 10 years	85	80	0	0	0	1	4	0
> 10 years	14	13	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1412	1139	11	21	9	181	45	6
% of this category	100.0%	80.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.6%	12.8%	3.2%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	22.4%	18.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	2.9%	0.7%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Illegal Use of Drugs Other Than Opiates

< 90 days	146	125	1	0	4	12	4	0
90 days - 1 year	530	423	15	5	6	65	15	1
1 - 2 years	397	335	15	4	0	28	11	4
2 - 3 years	277	247	6	0	1	14	5	4
3 - 6 years	441	394	8	4	1	22	7	5
6 - 10 years	205	193	1	1	1	6	2	1
> 10 years	40	38	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2036	1755	46	14	13	149	44	15
% of this category	100.0%	86.2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%	7.3%	2.2%	0.7%
% of applicable patients	32.4%	27.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	2.4%	0.7%	0.2%

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Indicator 4: Reduced Criminal Behavior

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5030**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	507	118	7	17	7	341	13	4
90 days - 1 year	339	111	2	16	11	189	10	0
1 - 2 years	182	81	1	9	4	77	10	0
2 - 3 years	69	34	1	4	4	24	2	0
3 - 6 years	48	27	0	3	0	17	1	0
6 - 10 years	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
> 10 years	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1153	377	11	49	26	648	38	4
% of this category	100.0%	32.7%	1.0%	4.2%	2.3%	56.2%	3.3%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	22.9%	7.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	12.9%	0.8%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	249	140	1	7	4	82	15	0
90 days - 1 year	370	221	3	14	6	106	19	1
1 - 2 years	214	161	2	4	4	40	3	0
2 - 3 years	113	85	1	6	1	18	2	0
3 - 6 years	105	79	2	5	0	12	5	2
6 - 10 years	24	17	0	1	0	5	1	0
> 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1075	703	9	37	15	263	45	3
% of this category	100.0%	65.4%	0.8%	3.4%	1.4%	24.5%	4.2%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	21.4%	14.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	5.2%	0.9%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	121	89	2	6	1	19	4	0
90 days - 1 year	367	297	4	4	3	53	6	0
1 - 2 years	291	227	4	8	1	40	11	0
2 - 3 years	148	119	0	4	1	16	7	1
3 - 6 years	199	171	3	3	2	13	4	3
6 - 10 years	68	63	0	1	0	1	2	1
> 10 years	10	8	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1204	974	13	26	8	144	34	5
% of this category	100.0%	80.9%	1.1%	2.2%	0.7%	12.0%	2.8%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	23.9%	19.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	2.9%	0.7%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Criminal Behavior

< 90 days	102	84	0	0	1	11	6	0
90 days - 1 year	396	321	12	3	6	40	14	0
1 - 2 years	328	279	10	3	2	23	8	3
2 - 3 years	218	192	6	0	2	11	4	3
3 - 6 years	334	293	7	4	1	17	9	3
6 - 10 years	183	174	0	0	1	4	2	2
> 10 years	37	36	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1598	1379	35	10	13	107	43	11
% of this category	100.0%	86.3%	2.2%	0.6%	0.8%	6.7%	2.7%	0.7%
% of applicable patients	31.8%	27.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	2.1%	0.9%	0.2%

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Indicator 5: Reduced Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **4826**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	485	119	6	18	7	317	14	4
90 days - 1 year	333	113	1	19	7	182	11	0
1 - 2 years	145	65	2	6	3	64	5	0
2 - 3 years	50	23	0	4	2	20	1	0
3 - 6 years	35	17	0	2	0	16	0	0
6 - 10 years	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
> 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1051	339	9	49	19	599	32	4
% of this category	100.0%	32.3%	0.9%	4.7%	1.8%	57.0%	3.0%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	21.8%	7.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	12.4%	0.7%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	241	130	1	7	5	83	14	1
90 days - 1 year	360	202	4	13	9	112	19	1
1 - 2 years	183	126	0	7	4	39	7	0
2 - 3 years	98	70	1	2	2	17	6	0
3 - 6 years	97	68	1	5	1	13	6	3
6 - 10 years	23	18	0	1	0	4	0	0
> 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1002	614	7	35	21	268	52	5
% of this category	100.0%	61.3%	0.7%	3.5%	2.1%	26.7%	5.2%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	20.8%	12.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	5.6%	1.1%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	132	96	1	5	1	23	5	1
90 days - 1 year	366	280	4	6	4	61	10	1
1 - 2 years	290	218	4	9	2	42	15	0
2 - 3 years	163	133	1	6	0	13	7	3
3 - 6 years	214	189	3	2	1	13	4	2
6 - 10 years	66	58	0	1	0	2	5	0
> 10 years	9	7	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1240	981	13	29	8	156	46	7
% of this category	100.0%	79.1%	1.0%	2.3%	0.6%	12.6%	3.7%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	25.7%	20.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	3.2%	1.0%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Risky Behavior Related to the Spread of Infectious Disease

< 90 days	110	92	1	3	1	8	5	0
90 days - 1 year	371	303	10	8	5	34	10	1
1 - 2 years	288	245	8	2	0	23	7	3
2 - 3 years	217	187	6	2	3	13	3	3
3 - 6 years	330	292	8	5	0	15	7	3
6 - 10 years	175	167	0	0	1	3	1	3
> 10 years	42	41	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1533	1327	33	20	10	97	33	13
% of this category	100.0%	86.6%	2.2%	1.3%	0.7%	6.3%	2.2%	0.8%
% of applicable patients	31.8%	27.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%

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Indicator 6: Reduced Abuse of Alcohol

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **3238**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	388	94	6	16	6	255	7	4
90 days - 1 year	243	84	0	12	4	134	9	0
1 - 2 years	127	67	1	2	5	49	3	0
2 - 3 years	48	27	0	4	1	15	1	0
3 - 6 years	47	29	0	3	0	12	2	1
6 - 10 years	10	6	0	0	0	2	1	1
> 10 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	864	308	7	37	16	467	23	6
% of this category	100.0%	35.6%	0.8%	4.3%	1.9%	54.1%	2.7%	0.7%
% of applicable patients	26.7%	9.5%	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%	14.4%	0.7%	0.2%

2. LITTLE Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	159	90	0	6	2	52	9	0
90 days - 1 year	264	164	4	10	3	72	11	0
1 - 2 years	135	97	1	6	1	26	4	0
2 - 3 years	77	61	0	3	2	10	1	0
3 - 6 years	77	61	0	3	1	7	2	3
6 - 10 years	14	12	0	0	0	2	0	0
> 10 years	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	730	489	5	28	9	169	27	3
% of this category	100.0%	67.0%	0.7%	3.8%	1.2%	23.2%	3.7%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	22.5%	15.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	5.2%	0.8%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	83	61	1	2	1	15	3	0
90 days - 1 year	298	238	2	11	6	34	6	1
1 - 2 years	197	157	6	8	0	21	5	0
2 - 3 years	104	89	2	2	0	7	4	0
3 - 6 years	155	132	5	2	1	13	0	2
6 - 10 years	67	62	0	2	1	2	0	0
> 10 years	9	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	913	747	16	27	9	93	18	3
% of this category	100.0%	81.8%	1.8%	3.0%	1.0%	10.2%	2.0%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	28.2%	23.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	2.9%	0.6%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Reduction in Abuse of Alcohol

< 90 days	37	31	0	0	0	2	4	0
90 days - 1 year	173	142	5	2	2	17	5	0
1 - 2 years	141	119	5	1	0	12	3	1
2 - 3 years	118	104	4	0	1	5	2	2
3 - 6 years	161	143	3	3	1	7	3	1
6 - 10 years	86	83	0	0	0	2	1	0
> 10 years	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	731	637	17	6	4	45	18	4
% of this category	100.0%	87.1%	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	6.2%	2.5%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	22.6%	19.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.1%

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Indicator 7: Improved Schooling or Training

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **4925**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	807	317	9	26	10	420	21	4
90 days - 1 year	980	583	9	21	22	310	35	0
1 - 2 years	643	465	6	6	11	136	18	1
2 - 3 years	320	252	2	8	5	41	9	3
3 - 6 years	372	312	3	6	4	34	7	6
6 - 10 years	131	122	0	0	1	3	2	3
> 10 years	23	21	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3276	2072	29	67	53	945	93	17
% of this category	100.0%	63.2%	0.9%	2.0%	1.6%	28.8%	2.8%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	66.5%	42.1%	0.6%	1.4%	1.1%	19.2%	1.9%	0.3%

2. LITTLE Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	127	88	0	1	2	29	7	0
90 days - 1 year	263	192	2	6	5	46	10	2
1 - 2 years	179	139	4	5	0	25	6	0
2 - 3 years	109	87	2	3	2	12	3	0
3 - 6 years	115	98	2	1	1	9	3	1
6 - 10 years	69	62	1	1	1	3	1	0
> 10 years	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	870	674	11	17	11	124	30	3
% of this category	100.0%	77.5%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	14.3%	3.4%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	17.7%	13.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	2.5%	0.6%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	51	38	1	0	1	7	3	1
90 days - 1 year	140	121	2	1	0	13	3	0
1 - 2 years	107	85	5	5	0	10	1	1
2 - 3 years	64	55	2	0	0	1	5	1
3 - 6 years	102	90	3	1	0	7	1	0
6 - 10 years	39	37	0	1	0	1	0	0
> 10 years	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	515	438	13	8	1	39	13	3
% of this category	100.0%	85.0%	2.5%	1.6%	0.2%	7.6%	2.5%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	10.5%	8.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Improvement in Schooling or Training

< 90 days	16	14	0	0	1	1	0	0
90 days - 1 year	62	53	4	1	0	2	2	0
1 - 2 years	52	39	4	1	0	4	4	0
2 - 3 years	36	28	3	0	0	3	1	1
3 - 6 years	59	49	4	2	0	2	2	0
6 - 10 years	32	28	0	1	0	3	0	0
> 10 years	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	264	217	15	5	1	16	9	1
% of this category	100.0%	82.2%	5.7%	1.9%	0.4%	6.1%	3.4%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	5.4%	4.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%

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Indicator 8: Improved Employment

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **5912**

Length of Time	Total	Continue d Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1. NO Improvement in Employment								
< 90 days	792	299	6	24	12	425	22	4
90 days - 1 year	778	422	6	20	17	288	24	1
1 - 2 years	487	344	3	8	5	113	13	1
2 - 3 years	182	137	1	5	3	32	4	0
3 - 6 years	230	185	2	6	2	25	6	4
6 - 10 years	80	73	0	0	1	2	3	1
> 10 years	14	12	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2563	1472	18	63	40	886	73	11
% of this category	100.0%	57.4%	0.7%	2.5%	1.6%	34.6%	2.8%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	43.4%	24.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.7%	15.0%	1.2%	0.2%

2. LITTLE Improvement in Employment

< 90 days	192	119	2	6	2	53	10	0
90 days - 1 year	416	268	2	13	11	105	17	0
1 - 2 years	260	188	5	3	3	52	8	1
2 - 3 years	158	123	2	5	2	19	5	2
3 - 6 years	171	138	2	5	1	15	8	2
6 - 10 years	51	45	1	1	0	4	0	0
> 10 years	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1251	884	14	33	19	248	48	5
% of this category	100.0%	70.7%	1.1%	2.6%	1.5%	19.8%	3.8%	0.4%
% of applicable patients	21.2%	15.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	4.2%	0.8%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Improvement in Employment

< 90 days	141	95	0	1	2	35	7	1
90 days - 1 year	376	300	4	4	5	47	15	1
1 - 2 years	243	187	9	8	3	29	7	0
2 - 3 years	164	142	2	4	2	9	4	1
3 - 6 years	190	168	3	3	1	10	3	2
6 - 10 years	78	72	0	2	0	1	1	2
> 10 years	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1200	972	18	22	13	131	37	7
% of this category	100.0%	81.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.1%	10.9%	3.1%	0.6%
% of applicable patients	20.3%	16.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.6%	0.1%

4. SIGNIFICANT Improvement in Employment

< 90 days	62	51	0	1	1	6	3	0
90 days - 1 year	213	177	11	2	2	16	5	0
1 - 2 years	191	158	7	5	1	12	8	0
2 - 3 years	133	115	4	0	1	7	4	2
3 - 6 years	182	162	5	1	0	9	4	1
6 - 10 years	86	81	0	0	0	3	2	0
> 10 years	31	30	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	898	774	27	9	5	54	26	3
% of this category	100.0%	86.2%	3.0%	1.0%	0.6%	6.0%	2.9%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	15.2%	13.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%

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Appendix B Cont.

Indicator 9: Improved Family Relationships

Total number of patients for whom indicator was applicable: **6345**

Length of Time	Total	Continued Treatment	Discontinued Treatment					
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)

1. NO Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	629	168	6	20	10	404	17	4
90 days - 1 year	450	184	6	10	6	235	9	0
1 - 2 years	254	137	1	6	6	97	7	0
2 - 3 years	89	58	1	3	4	19	4	0
3 - 6 years	89	58	0	3	2	19	4	3
6 - 10 years	26	21	0	0	1	2	2	0
> 10 years	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1541	629	14	42	29	776	44	7
% of this category	100.0%	40.8%	0.9%	2.7%	1.9%	50.4%	2.9%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	24.3%	9.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	12.2%	0.7%	0.1%

2. LITTLE Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	347	211	3	10	5	101	16	1
90 days - 1 year	605	385	2	23	17	154	24	0
1 - 2 years	380	288	2	7	6	64	13	0
2 - 3 years	200	168	2	3	0	23	4	0
3 - 6 years	205	169	2	5	3	15	8	3
6 - 10 years	69	63	0	2	0	2	0	2
> 10 years	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1811	1289	11	50	31	359	65	6
% of this category	100.0%	71.2%	0.6%	2.8%	1.7%	19.8%	3.6%	0.3%
% of applicable patients	28.5%	20.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	5.7%	1.0%	0.1%

3. MODERATE Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	227	168	1	3	3	40	11	1
90 days - 1 year	549	462	2	10	9	45	18	3
1 - 2 years	422	346	14	9	2	34	14	3
2 - 3 years	262	214	4	8	4	21	9	2
3 - 6 years	335	294	4	7	0	19	6	5
6 - 10 years	137	128	1	1	1	2	3	1
> 10 years	27	24	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	1959	1636	26	38	19	164	61	15
% of this category	100.0%	83.5%	1.3%	1.9%	1.0%	8.4%	3.1%	0.8%
% of applicable patients	30.9%	25.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	2.6%	1.0%	0.2%

4. SIGNIFICANT Improvement in Family Relationships

< 90 days	70	65	0	0	0	4	1	0
90 days - 1 year	257	203	14	1	1	29	9	0
1 - 2 years	202	163	10	3	1	17	7	1
2 - 3 years	146	126	4	0	0	10	3	3
3 - 6 years	232	206	6	1	0	13	5	1
6 - 10 years	106	101	0	0	0	3	2	0
> 10 years	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1034	885	34	5	2	76	27	5
% of this category	100.0%	85.6%	3.3%	0.5%	0.2%	7.4%	2.6%	0.5%
% of applicable patients	16.3%	13.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%